

With this number of the Mercury, we commence the one hundred and second volume. On the 12th of June, 1778, James FRANKLIN, (brother of BENJAMIN) issued the first number, and with the exception of an interval of a few months, the Mercury has been regularly served to its patrons, week after week and year after year, whilst all but two of the papers which were then in existence have "gone by the board."

SPREAD, or at any rate some sort of motion, is particularly the great purpose for which the great civilized world has made, and for which many are now making great efforts. From Italy the adjourners are hastening home, as well they may, if they wish to avoid the insecurity or other troubles of the times in that peninsula. From Germany, the emigration to this country is increasing, under the apprehension that the German powers will be drawn into the war as a matter of race, if not of religious creed, and to avoid perhaps a conscription to fill the ranks of an invading or crusading army. From all parts of Europe, indeed, may be expected an unusual number of emigrants and travelers to come over the Atlantic this season. The benefit of steam for locomotion, is likely to be realized everywhere by those who are favored with the means for that mode of transportation. From our Southern seaboard and Western interior, the number of arrivals in the great cities begins to be noticed, as a sign, that many are on the way to a summer residence or to a visit to some of our great cities, or to a visit to some of our great cities, or to a visit to some of our great cities.

Without advertising to any coincidences of history, or to the difference of material or personal of war, this result was no more than what it was reasonable to expect from the difference of ideas. And, on this principle, this victory will be more likely to be followed by others like this. And it may yet have a better result than this. It may yet have a better result than this. It may yet have a better result than this.

Soon, the assembled fashion of our nation, to a greater or less extent, will be here, and with a sprinkling at least from other nations. And though our notables may reasonably be looked upon as fortunate in the highest degree, yet they may not be any more the pride of our country, for rivaling the most fortunate class in other countries. That, however, is a matter of freedom as well as of taste. No one needs to object to the spectacle. The looker on from outside, is under no obligation to imitate, or to be responsible for the resulting effect of too much display. And the exhibition itself must be admitted to be a pleasant one, whether the performers are any better pleased than those who only happen to witness the performance. But the chief enjoyment—that which comes from the peculiar excellence of this delicious locality, is alike available by all. And the difference, if any, is rather in favor of those who are more exempt from vexatious cares, and devoted to busy in the exercise of laudable means, to secure the most judiciously ends. That there is a lot much harder than this, it would be useless to endeavor to conceal—but it may be as often found in the class (if such they should be called) above the trifling majority, as in the class (to use the same term) who are not in the possession of that distinction.

As, however, traveling and visiting at this season, are fashionable pursuits, they are not likely on that account to be neglected in this quarter of the world. And it is a pity that the objects which give dignity and usefulness to the excursions of former times, the use of steam, will be found to have no general improvement. By steam, however, the most rapid improvement is made from one place to another. It has often been said, that steam annihilates time and space; and, on that very account, it may be also said, that steam is especially adapted to the wants of those who merely wish to exchange one place for another in the shortest time possible—but, in offering this exchange, it also annihilates the great benefits of passing through the intermediate localities—those benefits which come from an opportunity to view the country, to obtain a knowledge of its condition in important respects, and to derive both health and amusement from the journey or the sojourn—benefits which are not the gifts of steam, but of those modes of traveling now so generally superseded by the use of steam.

Still, there may not be many inclined to murmur at this inconvenience; and, on this island, no one has occasion to complain of the change which has been elsewhere made as a great improvement. We have no railroad crossings to encounter. And the locomotives which ply here, are truly horse-powers. The slide of our fashionable world are conveyed wherever they please, in whatever trains may be most agreeable, in the style of traveling abroad, (if not abroad,) best suited to their taste, and most conducive to their health and enjoyment. No one who has seen them moving in a line, or revolving in a circle, will have reason to doubt their enjoyment. And the views, whether on the water or on the land, are charmingly fine, while the refreshing air and surf from the Ocean, bring vigor and hilarity to the frame that would be ready to sink under the sultry and overheating heat of summer. Indeed, foreign travel, at any time, (and much less at present,) can offer no inducements to weigh against the superiority of what is available here—and without the risks and the annoyances to which foreign travel is now everywhere subject. The taste of many, no doubt, would be more gratified, to be treading the classic grounds of ancient Rome—than those grounds now are, or soon may be, crisscrossed with the blood of modern warfare. Instead of visiting the places in that quarter, elevated by the writings and distinguished by the ruins of ancient or modern times, few of the traveling and visiting public, will be unwilling to wait the event of this war, and meantime to read the news as it arrives of the sanguinary conflicts of the present belligerents.

The annual Town Meeting was held at Portsmouth on Monday last and the following persons were elected to office—
Moderator—Edward Coggeshall.
Treasurer—Richard Sherman.
Towns Clerk—John Macomber, Abraham C. Coggeshall, Seth N. Anthony, Joseph W. Chase, Samuel Cory.
School Committee—George Macomber, Joseph B. Macomber, Benjamin Green.
Town Sergeant—Oswald Green—James O. Turner.
Justices of the Peace—John Tallman, Benjamin Green, Joseph S. Cory, Charles Potter, George Macomber.

MR. GEORGE TOMPKINS was robbed of about \$40 on Wednesday week on the public road in Fall River, R. I., by two men named DANIEL BORDEN and JOHN GIBBS. BORDEN was arrested at once and brought to this city, and GIBBS was arrested near Providence on Thursday and brought here. On Monday last Sheriff LARK took the two to Providence and placed them in prison to await their trial.

The annual meeting of the Society of Friends will commence in this city tomorrow and as their numbers are steadily increasing, instead of diminishing, as many suppose, we shall expect a large delegation to spend the week with us, and for their sake, we hope the weather will be mild and pleasant.

On Tuesday next, 14th inst., the R. I. Evangelical Convention, will hold its annual session at Little Compton.

The date of the first considerable engagement in the war between the Allies and Austria, it appears was the 20th of May. The place where the fortune of the day was decided, against the Austrians, is called Montebello, and is situated on a line between Casteggio and Voghera, about half way between them, and but two or three miles from Voghera, the headquarters of Gen. FORBY, who on this occasion was in command of the allied force. The battle was commenced at Casteggio, and after an obstinate contest, and the slaughter of several thousands, it was ended at Montebello, by the retreat of the Austrians, who were not pursued by the Allies. The shock was terrible, and the struggle continued six hours. It is described as a series of daring deeds, hand to hand fights, sanguinary encounters, and desperate charges and assaults. The Austrian shells burst with the most terrific effect upon the centre of the Allied troops, causing them to fall back. The new French guns, carrying the distance of two miles, had the counter effect of causing the Austrian centre to fall back. But after the place had been retaken three times, the Allies remain masters of Montebello, and the Austrians retire. Assailed in front by the French troops of the line, broken by the charge of Sardinian light horsemen, attacked right and left, and all along the line by artillery, the Austrians, though greatly superior in numbers, were obliged to quit the field, and leave to the Allies the superior advantage of this first great encounter.

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City Council.

NEWPORT, June 6, 1859.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. Present, His Honor Mayor Cranston, and Aldermen Hopkins, Freeman and Cranston.
Ordinance in amendment of ordinance in regard to Hack and Coach. Recommended by the committee and passed. The invitation of the Common Council to proceed to the State House for the organization of the new City Government. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL. Present, R. J. Taylor, Esq., President. Messrs. Carr, Stoddard, Coggeshall, Caswell, Townsend, and C. W. Underwood.
This Board, concur in the passage of the ordinance in regard to Hack and Coach. Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen be invited to proceed with this Board to the State House for the purpose of organizing the new City Government. Adjourned.

On assembling at the State House the two Boards joined in Convention and Mayor Cranston addressed the Council as follows:

Mayor's Office, Newport, June 6th, 1859.
Gentlemen of the City Council.

You have assembled in Convention to discharge your duty to the City of Newport, a duty which closes this day. You have all had an opportunity to learn, to a certain extent, that those French troops of the line, broken by the charge of Sardinian light horsemen, attacked right and left, and all along the line by artillery, the Austrians, though greatly superior in numbers, were obliged to quit the field, and leave to the Allies the superior advantage of this first great encounter. Your time, patience and decision of character have sometimes been taxed during the past year and this has given you an opportunity partially to judge as to what the oncoming cares, responsibilities and anxieties of others who are connected with the government must necessarily be, upon whom heavier and more constant duties devolve. Thus you who refer to private life will be able, by your experience, to sympathize with those who succeed you—and, perhaps, at times, when unreasonable complaints are made relative to official acts, to explain, in a measure, the reasons which have led to them, which always attend the discharge of executive and legislative duties, especially when it is expected that every one will be pleased with the same.

I return you my sincere thanks, gentlemen, for your kindness and courtesy on all occasions, and for the cheerful assistance which you have all rendered me during the period of our official relations. There has never been an unpleasant word between us, and not an unkind thought or feeling expressed by any of you, and I am satisfied that there never has been any on the part of any of you towards me. I regret that so many of you are about retiring from your official positions, but it is very pleasant for me to separate from you, and to retire to my private life.

WILLIAM H. CRANSTON, Mayor.

Hon. W. H. Cranston having been re-elected Mayor for the year ensuing, was engaged by the City Clerk.

The following gentlemen handed to the Mayor their certificates as Aldermen, and were sworn by the Mayor.

1st Ward—John C. Stoddard, George A. Simmons.
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A most fervent prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Malcom.

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Thursday night the post office was entered by raising a window on the south side, and about one hundred letters and \$50 worth of stamps and silver changes were stolen. Mayor CRANSTON offers a reward of \$200 for the detection of the culprits.

Persons should be sure to fasten their doors and windows and place their valuables in a secure place before retiring for the night, as they will undoubtedly be a large number of jail birds here during the season, and, until Marshal SEARLES gets scent of them, will do their best to make their business easy.

We have seen a letter from Mr. WILLIAM H. BISS, dated at Philadelphia 30th inst., from which we learn that the manufacture of LAWYER & BISS' hose couplings will be commenced at once, and the supply for this city be ready in a few days. Mr. BISS writes that the firm of Philadelphia have adopted the coupling for their use, after having put it to the greatest tests, such as running over the coupling and then over the nut with a steam fire engine weighing upwards of 800 lbs. The prospect, he also writes, is good for its being introduced on the various railroads, and everything, so far, appears to be working right for this invention to supersede all others now in use.

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On Monday last the annual Town Meeting was held in Triverton and the following officers were elected:

Moderator—Joseph Osborn.
Towns Clerk—Asa Gray.
Town Council—Joseph Seabury, Clark Estes and John Burdick.

One thousand dollars were appropriated for public schools.

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The Mayor Perry has altered her arrangements for the coming week, to accommodate those wishing to attend the Friends Meeting, and on Monday next will commence running twice a day.

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The U. S. Circuit Court, Judge CATHER, will be in session in this city next week.

Today evening the assembly, and so far control the city as to secure the election to office of men of their own color and inclinations, or to prevent the election of men of other color and inclinations. It will depend on the result of the election, whether it will be a success or a failure. It will depend on the result of the election, whether it will be a success or a failure. It will depend on the result of the election, whether it will be a success or a failure.

Through the mercy of a kind Providence, the past year has been very healthy and comfortable. The water of 1857 and 1858 will ever be held in grateful remembrance by very many families in the community. For the first time in many years we were visited by the terrible scourge of the cholera. The cholera, however, was not so severe as in 1857 and 1858. The cholera, however, was not so severe as in 1857 and 1858. The cholera, however, was not so severe as in 1857 and 1858.

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Persons about furnishing their houses for summer tenants will find an extensive assortment of housekeeping goods at the store of J. B. LARK, JR., & Co.

The U. S. Circuit Court, Judge CATHER, will be in session in this city next week.

Today evening the assembly, and so far control the city as to secure the election to office of men of their own color and inclinations, or to prevent the election of men of other color and inclinations. It will depend on the result of the election, whether it will be a success or a failure. It will depend on the result of the election, whether it will be a success or a failure. It will depend on the result of the election, whether it will be a success or a failure.

Through the mercy of a kind Providence, the past year has been very healthy and comfortable. The water of 1857 and 1858 will ever be held in grateful remembrance by very many families in the community. For the first time in many years we were visited by the terrible scourge of the cholera. The cholera, however, was not so severe as in 1857 and 1858. The cholera, however, was not so severe as in 1857 and 1858. The cholera, however, was not so severe as in 1857 and 1858.

The Board of Aldermen be invited to proceed with this Board to the State House for the purpose of organizing the new City Government. Adjourned.

On assembling at the State House the two Boards joined in Convention and Mayor Cranston addressed the Council as follows:

Mayor's Office, Newport, June 6th, 1859.
Gentlemen of the City Council.

You have assembled in Convention to discharge your duty to the City of Newport, a duty which closes this day. You have all had an opportunity to learn, to a certain extent, that those French troops of the line, broken by the charge of Sardinian light horsemen, attacked right and left, and all along the line by artillery, the Austrians, though greatly superior in numbers, were obliged to quit the field, and leave to the Allies the superior advantage of this first great encounter. Your time, patience and decision of character have sometimes been taxed during the past year and this has given you an opportunity partially to judge as to what the oncoming cares, responsibilities and anxieties of others who are connected with the government must necessarily be, upon whom heavier and more constant duties devolve. Thus you who refer to private life will be able, by your experience, to sympathize with those who succeed you—and, perhaps, at times, when unreasonable complaints are made relative to official acts, to explain, in a measure, the reasons which have led to them, which always attend the discharge of executive and legislative duties, especially when it is expected that every one will be pleased with the same.

I return you my sincere thanks, gentlemen, for your kindness and courtesy on all occasions, and for the cheerful assistance which you have all rendered me during the period of our official relations. There has never been an unpleasant word between us, and not an unkind thought or feeling expressed by any of you, and I am satisfied that there never has been any on the part of any of you towards me. I regret that so many of you are about retiring from your official positions, but it is very pleasant for me to separate from you, and to retire to my private life.

WILLIAM H. CRANSTON, Mayor.

Hon. W. H. Cranston having been re-elected Mayor for the year ensuing, was engaged by the City Clerk.

The following gentlemen handed to the Mayor

